

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4331. 號九十月五年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

日七初月四年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WARD, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
CHINA:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Swatow, Hongkong, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Swatow, Hongkong, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Swatow.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, J. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, J. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Overdrafts granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

For Sale.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—It is, in our opinion, superior for table purposes to any other mineral water with which we are acquainted. It is strongly effervescent, and forms an exceedingly pleasant and refreshing beverage, either alone or in combination with wine; and it is not, we are informed by an eminent medical friend, liable to that charge which has been so frequently brought against soda and other waters—that they have a depressing effect upon the system. On the contrary, medical testimony is unanimous in favour of the high therapeutic qualities of Apollinaris Water.—Civil Service Review.

APOLLINARIS WATER IS CERTAINLY THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATER. It is softer and more refreshing than its only rival Seltzer Water (Nassau Seltzer Brunnens), and is more pleasant to the palate. Over all manufactured Aerated Waters it has an incomparable superiority.

"APOLLINARIS WATER is, moreover, a water of great organic purity, another highly important desideratum, in which artificial Aerated Waters often dangerously fail. Its place seems, therefore, marked as the favoured beverage of the favoured classes who can select their drinking water. Physicians will find it a valuable addition to their resources as a cool and refreshing drink, antacid, and useful in promoting digestion and gastric irritation. Such a water is the sworn enemy of gout, rheumatism, and their congeners."—London Medical Record.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Dr. HERMANN WEBER, F.R.C.P., writes:—"Having largely used it during the last seven years, I have found it of great value as an article of diet in gouty dispositions, in little acid diathesis, in tendency to catarrhs of the bladder, and in chronic catarrh of the respiratory organs; in the latter, either heated by itself or mixed with hot milk or whey. To many persons the Apollinaris forms an agreeable and useful addition to bitter waters, and a good vehicle for some medicines."—Brit. Med. Jour.

PRICES.
CASE OF 50 QUARTS (STONE BOTTLES) \$10
" 50 PINTS " " 8 8
CANS, 8 DOZ. SODAWATER BOTTLES \$18

N.B.—Stone Quart=3 Sodawater Bottles.
" Pint=1 1/2 " "

\$2 Allowed for the Sodawater Bottles, if Returned.

GEO. SMITH & Co.,
Agents for China and Japan.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong.
May 9, 1877.

For Sale.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE.

NOVELS by Popular Authors.
WORKS of Reference.
EDUCATIONAL WORKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
Presentation BOOKS richly illustrated.
SCHOOL PRIZE BOOKS.
Children's TOY BOOKS, &c., &c.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1877. my24

FOR SALE.

HENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche "Dry."
TH. ROBERT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche.
JOHN DURAND & Co.'s CLARETS and WHITE WINES.
STARBUCK & KENTISH'S PORTS and SHERRIES.
MOULTON & Co.'s COGNAC, 1, 2, 3 Stars.
BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s COGNAC.
JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co.
Hongkong, April 9, 1877. jy9

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.
ON and after TO-MORROW, 17th May, till further notice, the PRICE of our ICE will be ONE (1) CENT per lb.
KYLE & BAIN, Proprietors.
Hongkong, May 16, 1877. my23

FOR SALE.

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER "ALBANY."

THE above Steamer was built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs DOBIE & Co., under special survey of LLOYD'S, and Her MACHINERY and BOILER were made by Messrs JAMES HENDERSON & Co., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large cargo on a light draught of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general repairs in 1875, when new SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the HONGKONG AND WHARF DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet. Beam, 26 feet 3 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Afting Deck, 7 feet 4 1/2 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.
CLASSES.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyd's. RIG.—Brig Rigg'd.

CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet).
DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; Loaded 12 1/2 feet.
SPEED.—Eight knots on consumption of 5 1/2 to 9 tons of coal per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons coal.
CABIN.—Under Afting Deck aft; saloon, pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 90 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 20 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter; Stroke 30 inches.

PROPELLER.—Bessemer Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WINCH.—One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

BOILER.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 8 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condenser and Tubular Boiler. Consumption, 2 Tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew Paul & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturgis, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS AND A HALF.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

For Sale.

LANDED EX S. S. "SCINDIA," &c.

Mixed PICKLES. White ONIONS. PICCALILLI. CHOW CHOW. Assorted SAUCES. Potted MEATS. Anchovy PASTE. Yarmouth BLOATERS. Tinned VEGETABLES.
Wiltshire Preserved BACON. PATE DE FOI GRAS. CHAMPIGNONS. Worcester SAUCE. Kipper HERRINGS. Finesse HADDOCKS. HERRINGES à la SARDINES. OXFORD SAUSAGES. Mince MEAT.
Ox TONGUES in Jelly. Corned Ox TONGUES. Smoked Ox TONGUES. Bologna SAUSAGES. JAMS and JELLIES. Tart FRUITS. Assorted SOUPS. Sausage MEAT. Jugged HARE.

WINE. Saccagne's Pale Dry SHERRY. Hunt's PORT. Hunt's CHAMPAGNE. Heidsieck's Do. Pommery & Goren's Do. Sparkling & Still HOCK. Do. MOSELLE.
SPIRITS. Hennessy's BRANDY. Comvauzier's Do. La Grande Marque Do. Remy's FINEST & Co. Do. S. BORD'S "Old Tom." AVH GIN. Old Irish WHISKY. "Royal Glendee" Do. BEER. Bass' PALE ALE, qts. Do. Guinness STOUT, qts. Do. "Allsopp," kids. Draught PORTER. Aitken's Falkirk ALE. Combe & Co.'s STOUT.
CLARETS, in Great Variety, Bulk and Bottled.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, May 14, 1877. my28

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Opened a Branch of our Firm at AMOY. Mr F. F. KILWELL will act as our AGENT at that Port.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 1, 1877. je2

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.
Hongkong, April 16, 1877. jy16

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as SHIPPING BROKER at this Port, under my own name.
W. H. SIEGFRIED.
Hongkong, April 20, 1877. my20

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of MY OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.
R. B. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Office, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.
2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. se18

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-signed.

WM. CRICKSHANK, Manager.
Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 30th day of May, 1877, at Noon, on Board, The Hulk "CHASE," lately used as the Gunpowder Depot, as she now lies in this Harbour, off STONE CUTTERS' ISLAND, with ONE ANCHOR and CHAIN.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer; and the Vessel to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 17, 1877. my30

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. SPOUT intends visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to Consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.
Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to inform the Public of Hongkong and Kowloon that the Charter of our Steam-launch CUM SING (plying between Peddar's Wharf and Tsim-sa-choi), by Mr BUKOO, will expire on the 30th Instant, after which date the said Launch will ply on the same route on our own account; having no connection whatever with the late Charterer.

The Fare will be as usual until further notice.
WING KEE & Co.,
Praya Central.
Hongkong, April 20, 1877. my30

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Under-signed with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, May 1, 1877. se1

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, SINGAPORE.

THE BUSINESS of this Company was Resumed immediately after the FIRE. Vessels will obtain the usual Despatch and Coal Supplies.

E. M. SMITH, Manager.
April 28, 1877. my23

COMMENCING with the "GVALIOR" leaving Hongkong on the 2nd June, and until further notice, the Company's Mail Steamers from China will proceed to London via Suez Canal, calling at Southampton to land Passengers and Mails.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 14, 1877. je8

NOTICE.
LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.
137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877. ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and Issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. o London.
Hongkong, February 19, 1877. au17

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR AMOY. The Steamship "ESMERALDA" will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 21st Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, Agent.
Hongkong, May 14, 1877. my31

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW. The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain FITZMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 21st Instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1877. my21

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling off the usual Coast Ports to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BRISBANE" will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Noon.

For Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 14, 1877. my22

FOR YOKOHAMA. The British Steamer "TEVIOT" will be despatched as above on TUESDAY Next, the 22nd Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELOHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 18, 1877. my22

FOR BANGKOK. The Steamship "ADRIA" will be despatched for the above Port on the 22nd Inst.

For Freight and Passage, apply to AH YON, No. 57, Praya Central.
Hongkong, May 18, 1877. my22

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Ship "MADURA," STANTON, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "THOMAS LORD," HALL, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "NEW ERA," SAYER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, April 27, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "ALBERT RUSSELL," Captain CARVE, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Bark "ROSETTA McNEIL," BROWN, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Ship "LALLA ROOKEH," HENDER, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, April 25, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Clipper Ship "LEUCADIA," MEARNS, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The A 1 British Barque "NOVELTY," Captain COLLIVER, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. The A 1 American Barque "HELENA," Captain SNOW, having most of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1877. je10

FOR LONDON. The A 1 Clipper Ship "NYASSA," GARRICK, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, April 11, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMER TEVIOT, FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr A. McG. HEATON, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 12 o'clock To-morrow, the 19th Inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 26th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELOHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 18, 1877. my22

STEAMSHIP SCINDIA, FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified, that the Cargo will be landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned (the Hongkong Wharf and Godowns, Wharfe), whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 21st Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be sent on, unless notice to the contrary be received before 2 p.m. To-day.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 14, 1877. my23

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP CARRICKS, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AYA.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Copernicus, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 18th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.
Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Mats, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$2,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, October 14, 1873.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **MEIKONG**, Commandant FOAHER, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Speeds will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Species and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 26th May, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES.

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "**OCEANIC**" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 28th May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 27th inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 57, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, May 15, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Office No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from the 1st June next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

TO LET.

N O. 3, PROHIT TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIM. Binnie Villa, Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 29, Queen's Road, late in the occupation of THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Three Rooms. Over ARKING & Co.'s Furniture Store. Immediate Possession.
Hongkong, May 4, 1877.

Intimations.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, OR THE FUNDAMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

Intimations.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS.
Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr ANYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.
Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

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Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—
Macao.—Man Chun Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chun Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chai Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Teal Street; Mr Sit Chun Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Choong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foo Chow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.
Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Ho, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.
Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.
Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Wing Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.
Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,
Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

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Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ROMA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. O. W. Hansen, Arrived; KARBURG & Co.
ROBERTA McNEIL, American barque, Captain Brown—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
NYSSA, British ship, Captain W. S. Garriock—Douglas Laffraik & Co.
TULOGORUM, British 3-m. schooner, Captain Mason—Wolter & Co.
HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R. Greig—P. & O. S. N. Co.
VESTA, German barque, Captain R. Diska—Malchers & Co.
HANNAH & MARY, British barque, Capt. A. Smith—Order.

TEWKESBURY L. SWEAT, American barque, Captain Wm. Griffin—Meyer & Co.

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EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
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CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS,

&c., &c., &c.
China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 5, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.
Chinese Natural Theology.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Deer-Stalking in China (Concluded from page 224).
Chinese Etymology, with a List of Primitive and Key to Shwo-Wan.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
On the Twenty-eight Constellations.
Short Notices of New books and Literary Intelligence.
Collectanea Bibliographica.
Notes and Queries.
The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion.
The Shan of the King of Ch'u.
Tonio Hoi-fa Notation in China.
Rats a Delicacy.
Domestic Torture.
Do. Do.
Sui's Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.

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WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.
THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.
THE CHINA REVIEW, of *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.
The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible.
Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and interesting Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trimmer's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Christian Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. B. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

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Intimations.

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OF

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A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH POKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.
8vo. pp. 618. With 28 MAPS and PLANS.

by
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAS. KING.
COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, F.R.S.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

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The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the Trade of each Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of Passage Money. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OFFICE and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable FRACAS, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and Criminal Trials, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

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in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

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To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

GERMAN BARQUE IRIS, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1877.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 18, Iris, German barque, 506, P. J. Rüter, Hamburg November 9, General.—ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
May 18, Strathmore, British barque, 1159, J. Millar, Newcastle (N.S.W.) April 2, Coal.—ORDER.
May 19, Ocean, British steamer, 971, J. C. Jaques, Hotham May 19, Sugar, and General.—JAMES, MATTHEWS & Co.
May 19, Lydia, British barque, 376, Youngson, Newchwang May 1, Beam.—ORDER.
May 19, Washi, British steamer, 265, A. Hunter, Haiphong May 15, General.—LANDSTEIN & Co.
May 19, Norma, British steamer, 606, A. G. Walker, Swatow May 18, General.—KWOK ACHONG.

DEPARTURES.

May 18, Penedo, for Hotham.
19, Glenlyon, for Hankow.
19, Charlotte Andrews, for Quinhon.
19, H.M.S. Tamar, for Singapore and Portsmouth.
19, Zambesi, for Europe, &c.
19, Penguin, for Fochow.
19, Pernambuco, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Channel Queen, for Amoy.
Gustav & Adolph, for Hienlin.
Zouat Tien, for Swatow.
Callaway, for Swatow.
Douglas, for Coast Ports.
Alloy, for Amoy.
Cairnsmuir, for Hankow.
Emma, for Whampoa.
Gheow, for Canton.
Macgregor, for Saigon.
Aurora, for Bangkok.
Golden Horn, for Saigon.
Woodlark, for Swatow.
Charité, for Tourn.
Eudoxie Adolphine, for Chetof.
Ningpo, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Ocean, from Hotham, 16 Chinese.
Per Wahi, from Haiphong, 10 Chinese and 2 Annames.
Per Norma, from Swatow, 180 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Zambesi, for Southampton, Mr and Mrs Pedder, Messrs Goode, Henman, and Jones; for Suz, Lieut. Kelly.—From Yokohama; for Southampton, Mr C. Cocks.
Per Penedo, for Hotham, 100 Chinese.
Per Charlotte Andrews, for Quinhon, 5 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Ocean reports: Strong N.E. winds and cloudy weather throughout.
The British steamer Washi reports: Strong head winds and sea throughout.
The British steamer Norma reports: Light N.E. winds and thick atmosphere.
The British barque Strathmore reports: Left Newcastle on the 2nd April, and had three days light winds before getting the S.E. trade in 30 South. Had moderate trades which carried us to 10 S., from there to 5 N. light and variable winds; got moderate N.E. trade to 18 N. and from thence light winds to arrival. Came by the inner route between New Ireland and Bongouville, and had exceptionally fine and light weather all the passage.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON.—Per NINGPO, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 20th inst.
For HANKOW.—Per CAIRNSMUIR, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 21st inst.
For AMOY.—Per ESMEERALDA, at 9.30 a.m., on Monday, the 21st inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—Per DOUGLAS, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 21st inst.
For HAIPHONG.—Per Ship GUSTAV & MARIE, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.
For YOKOHAMA.—Per YOKOT, at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.
For MANILA.—Per H. C. M. S. S. MARQUES DEL DURO, is postponed till further notice.
For AMOY.—Per ALBAY, is postponed till further notice.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.

The Australian Contract Packet BRISBANE, will be despatched from Hongkong on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne. Correspondence cannot be Registered after 11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.50 a.m. Correspondence for New Zealand must be specially directed to the Torres Straits, or it will be sent via Gallé.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Gallé.

Hongkong, May 14, 1877. my26

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet MEIKONG, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Gallé, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

Hongkong, May 12, 1877. my26

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—The United States Mail Packet OCEANTO will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Hongkong, May 15, 1877. my26

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 4, Benclutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.
Dec. 23, Sao, from Greenock to Swatow.
Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.
Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.
Dec. 28, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 4, O. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Shanghai.
Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 16, Gryfo, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, from Buryport to Hongkong.
Feb. 2, Polynesia, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 5, Carrizal, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 6, Daphne, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 12, Leading Wind, from Antwerp to Hongkong.
Feb. 17, Theresa Behn, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 18, Matchless, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, Cactus O., from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, F. P. Lichfield, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, Malpu, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 20, Fenrith, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, Enid, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, Osaka, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, Belled Will, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 27, Gold Hunter, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 28, City of Aberdeen, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 28, D. MoB. Park, from Sunderland to Singapore and Hongkong.
Feb. 28, Janet Ferguson, from Glasgow to Singapore and Hongkong.
March 1, Isles of the South, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 1, Brown Brothers, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 1, Khedive, from Antwerp to Hongkong.
March 2, Paracca, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 3, A. S. Davis, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 3, Caller Ou, from Cardiff to Shanghai.
March 4, Nimbus, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 4, Jala, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 6, Lord Macaulay, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 7, Alcester, from Cardiff to Chetof.
March 10, Sir Lancelot, from London to Shanghai.
March 13, Golden Spur, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 15, Antwerp, from London to Hongkong.
March 15, Coldstream, from New York to Shanghai.
March 16, Bonnie Morris, from Swansea to Amoy.
March 18, Victoria, from Swansea to Hongkong.
March 19, O. W. Cochrane, from Liverpool to Hongkong.
March 20, Springfield, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 20, Warrior, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 20, George, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 22, Birling (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 24, Wigton, from London to Shanghai.
March 26, May Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 27, Scindia, from London to Hongkong.
March 27, Fortuna, from Antwerp to China.
March 28, Isle of Erin, from Greenock, to Shanghai.
March 29, Commissary, from London to Hongkong.
March 29, Cygnus, from Cardiff to Canton.

March 30, Elgin (str.), from London to China and Japan, (left S'pore, May 18.)

March 30, Volga (str.), from London to China and Japan.

April 8, Rota, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

April 4, Sydenham, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

April 6, Priam (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.

April 6, Corea, from London to Hongkong.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Glenorchy, Rankin.

Amboto, Altona.

Glenorchy, Gordon Castle.

Glenorchy, Gordon Castle.

Dicks of Aberdeen, Abbey Cowper.

Kalaw, Malbrak.

James Shepherd, Ferdinand Brimth.

Kate Carmie, At Liverpool.

Dioned (str.), Titan.

Henry S. Sanford.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, May 22.

Noon.—Brisbane leaves for Singapore, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
5 p.m.—Zevot leaves for Yokohama.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.
Adria leaves for Bangkok.

FRIDAY, May 25.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, May 26.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
Goods per Zevot undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, May 28.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, May 30.

Noon.—Sale of Hulk Chase, &c., on board, off Stone Cutters' Island.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c. At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont.

Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchison, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDRY HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundry House, West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Esmeralda leaves for Amoy.
Noon.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.
Goods per Scindia undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

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Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

The arrest at Fochow of an American citizen named Porter, noted among our extracts in last night's issue, would seem to indicate the presence of a system at that port which is open to grave objection.

According to the Fochow Herald, Mr Porter was arrested in consequence of "a trumped-up charge made in the interest of certain piratical fishermen;" and so far as we know of the facts of the case, it is most sincerely to be desired that this charge may be satisfactorily proved to be of such a nature.

We say that the Consul of the U. S. A. at that port and his Chinese Interpreter, as well as the man Porter, are alleged to have been presuming somewhat upon their foreign position, the hope above expressed will be the more readily understood. It is one of the dangers of Consular office, especially amongst certain nationalities, that it is ever liable to be made the cloak of rascality by greedy adventurers from outside; and probably this feeling may have had something to do with the arrest of ex-pilot Porter by the Chinese authorities.

It is stated that Chen Taotai, by a special order of H. E. the Viceroy, started on the 3rd inst. in the Chinese gunboat *Man Nien Ching*, to the group of islands lying within the jurisdiction of the Lien-kong and Ha-poo districts.

Many fishing-stations and boats are found all along the distance (some eight hours' steaming) between these places and Pagoda Anchorage. On the morning of the 7th inst. the Taotai returned with the foreigner named Porter and six natives in custody. Five of the natives are said to belong to the gentry class, and the sixth, who is the master of a boat, is merely detained as a witness.

Porter and the five natives were (on 13th) in custody on remand, charged with having collected fees (black-mail) from fishermen at the places above named, under false pretences, they having, without due authority, as alleged, established a Coastguard Station on shore, and hired an armed boat to aid them in this unlawful purpose. It would appear that this false charge must either have been trumped up with great skill and artifice, or its

originators must have had some fragments of Consular negligence or indiscretion upon which to construct their case. Amongst the papers and other things brought down by the Taotai is said to have been found a so-called agreement written in Chinese, impressed with a seal similar to that of the U. S. Consulate at Fochow, and bearing what appears to be the signature of the U. S. Consul, as a witness, besides that of the foreigner (Porter). The purport of the agreement is briefly this,—that the Consul grants the prayer of certain natives for the employment of Porter—the latter being recommended by himself—at a monthly salary of \$100, and that Porter's duty will be to act as watchman at the places above mentioned, and to appeal to the Consul for assistance in the event of any difficulties arising. Amongst the flags found, there is one which is said to be similar to the national emblem of America, bearing stripes but no stars, and having the "P" painted upon it. In addition to this, several small flags are said to have been found, bearing the inscription: 大美國巡捕官卜, which may be rendered "The Great American Police Superintendent, Po (Porter)," with the impression of an appropriate official-looking seal added to it, for the sake of effect.

These accessories to the power of the great "Po," as alleged in this trumped-up charge, form quite a picture, in which the disingenuous natives hold up the shortcomings of foreign officialdom to the delighted gaze of their Chinese countrymen. Indeed, the native officials have it that the prisoners have made their confession, and that the "persons concerned"—the ex-pilot and the Consul Yamen-runners, we suppose, are meant—appear by it to be seriously compromised by their connection with the disreputable business. The prisoners indeed go so far as to state that in January last they found it necessary to propitiate the "persons concerned" with presents of money, tea and ham, after the most approved Celestial fashion; and that, had the bold experiment proved the success that was expected, and the numerous floggings and hammerings seemed to justify, a handsome monthly income would have accrued to "those concerned" by way of share in the outturn and special allowance for services rendered. To these outrageous allegations on the part of the native authorities and their "confessing" prisoners, the fact that the Consul called at the Board shortly after Chen's return and had Porter immediately handed over to him, is supposed to lend an air of probability; and altogether it seems due to the very name of foreigner, not to speak of the honor and reputation of the American Consulate, that the most searching investigation should be made into this matter, and the widest publicity be given to the falsity of the charge or the peculiarity of the circumstances under which such a monstrous case could have taken shape. The defence attributed to the persons pointed at is, that they meant only to collect money from those fishermen who would voluntarily pay for having their nets protected, and that they had never attempted to enforce payment. But whether the charge or the defence be nearest the truth, what seems to us to be the moral of this curious development is, that official purity and honesty must be protected at any price, even from the indirect attacks of underlings or outsiders, whose irregular acts may throw discredit upon the representatives of the best government in the world.

Let it be imagined that we assent to the remarks of "A Catholic," in the letter we published last night, it is advisable to subject his arguments to a little criticism. The letter would be more correctly described as notes on our article than as a reply to it. Our correspondent starts with the assertion that "no one can have any very great difficulty in ascertaining from the Report taken as a whole, whether the children spoken of are boys or girls, and whether they are European or Chinese." This is hardly meeting the question. Our complaint was that the Bishop had "compiled his report with so much looseness and disregard for statistical requirements that it was impossible to state how many of the pupils and children referred to in the course of it were capable of receiving instruction, how many actually attended on the average for that purpose, how many were boys and how many were girls, or even how many were Europeans and how many were Chinese." We gave two instances—we might have given others—to show that our complaint was not unfounded. The first was the school in connection with St. Francis' Church, where statistics as to the average attendance are wanting. The next was *L'Asile de la Sainte Enfant*, where no information is given as to the sex of the foundlings there, their age, or even whether or not they are receiving instruction of any kind. Similar faults are noticeable in the remarks respecting others of the institutions, and neither "A Catholic," nor anybody else can furnish accurate information upon the points indicated, whether he digests the report as a whole or in pieces. It is usual to furnish such particulars in reports of this kind, and without them no accurate knowledge of what the Roman Catholics are doing in this Colony in regard to education and training of the young are forthcoming.

The mistake made in the report that the education afforded at the Central School costs the Government \$18.50 per month, whereas the cost is only \$18.50 per year, is ascribed to the printers—probably the P. D. That the word month was set up for year, and thirty cents for

fifty cents, we will not question for one moment; nevertheless the fact that the blunder originated in the printing office did not mitigate in the least its power of spreading abroad an erroneous impression in regard to the Central School, nor did it lessen the advisability of its receiving a contradiction.

"The printer's error in putting 'per month' for 'per year' leaves unaffected," says "A Catholic," "the disproportion between the expenses of a European-taught and a Chinese-taught school. It was to this, doubtless, the Bishop sought to call attention, and the reason seems very evident, although you profess not to be able to understand it. You admit the fact that there is a great difference. Do you not recognise the force, therefore, of the Bishop's concluding sentence, 'It is hardly equitable, therefore, to place Chinese Schools and European Schools on the same level, and cannot you not see at what he aims?' We have a strong impression that we know exactly at what the Bishop aims, and we thought we had indicated it sufficiently plainly for 'A Catholic' to understand by the insertion of the sentence in our article: 'Probably, however, the Bishop is speaking a good word for the Christian Brothers at St. Joseph's;' or in other words, the Bishop and the Christian Brothers intend to apply for a grant by and by and would very much like to get a larger one than is at present being paid to denominational schools! With an increased grant and an entire independence of all school inspection, the Bishop would doubtless be very well satisfied."

To the last paragraph of "A Catholic's" letter we invite special attention. "As to the alleged dislike of Priests," he says, "to have their work inspected, no such dislike exists. The Roman Catholic Schools are at all times open to the Government officials to come and see what is going on, but there are many and good reasons which have influenced the Managers of the R. C. Schools in Hongkong not to petition for the grant-in-aid. Not the least important is the insignificant amount of it, a defect recognized by the authorities already. One hundred and sixty-one dollars a year is a very small contribution towards the expenses of such a school as St. Saviour's, and not worth the trouble it entails." The answer that naturally suggests itself to these statements is that the Bishop ought to be satisfied with the same grants-in-aid that the other denominational schools in the Colony are content to receive. A little investigation into the matter, however, will afford a reply even more satisfactory.

"A Catholic" refers particularly to St. Saviour's School, as one of the Bishop's ill-used institutions. That establishment, he complains, only drew \$161 from the Government. Turning to Bishop Raimond's report we find that St. Saviour's School comprises three establishments, one for Chinese boys studying their own language, numbering 39, the second for Chinese boys learning English and English arithmetic, numbering from 15 to 20, while the third and last is a seminary in which some 10 students are undergoing a ten years' course of training for the priesthood. Here we have, therefore, a total of 67 Chinese pupils, or, if the ten students training for the priesthood be omitted—because, perhaps, the public funds, to which all denominations alike contribute, ought scarcely to be devoted to the preparation of priests, or denominationalism of any kind—there remains but 57 boys receiving instruction at St. Saviour's. Now bearing in mind what the Bishop has taken so much care to impress upon us that the education of Chinese youths is comparatively cheap, it seems to us that \$161 a year is by no means such a wretched contribution for the encouragement of the teachers in these schools as the Bishop apparently considers it to be. "A Catholic" ought also to be aware that the "insignificance" of the annual grant to these schools, must be almost entirely due to their own faults. If he will turn to the Inspector of Schools' Report for last year, he will find that the grant to the Basil Mission Girls' School, with an attendance only *five* larger than that of St. Saviour's, was \$311.50! The Government pays for results. St. Stephen's Church School, with an attendance of 79, also received a grant of \$200. \$311.50, divided among 72 pupils, would give about \$4.32 per head, which we are inclined to think, although we have no time to refer to statistics at the present moment, is far more than the average grant made to pupils in denominational schools at Home, where only Europeans have to be instructed, and the expenses of education are far greater than they are at St. Saviour's. We have here an immense population yielding little, compared with an equal population at Home, in the shape of rates and taxes; our local Government is not fat, and it cannot afford, without imposing undue burdens on the community, to subsidise education here more liberally than it is doing at the present moment. It is also the true policy of a Government to pay for educational results rather than the mere machinery for affording it, nor do we think that, considering how largely the Chinese now contribute to the revenue of the Colony, the authorities here ought to pay more for the attainment of a certain amount of education by a foreigner, than for its attainment by a "pagan Chinese." The European boy should be able to earn more money for his instructors than the Chinese *gamin*, and if he cannot do so, then perhaps, under all the circumstances, it is no great hardship to expect his parents to defray the difference in the cost of his education and that of his Chinese compeer in letters.

A paper by Dr. Williamson on the extent of the Mission field, that of Dr. Legge's alluded to above, and one by Dr. Edkins on Buddhism and Taoism occupied the Conference on the second day.

THE MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

ENOE.

At the Conference of Protestant Missionaries, opened at Shanghai on the 10th inst., it is pleasing to notice that many advanced views were brought forward regarding missionary work in China. A few days ago we called attention to the paper, by Rev. J. Chalmers, which appeared in the last number of the *China Review*, entitled "Chinese Natural Theology," the remarkable contents of which were calculated to materially modify the opinion of intelligent men as to the amount of religious feeling generally credited to the sages of China. It is now our pleasant duty to record the concurrent testimony of Professor Legge on this subject, given in a paper entitled "Confucianism in relation to Christianity," and read at the second meeting of the Conference. "Dr. Legge," the *Courier* says, "argued strongly in favour of the identity of Shang Ti with God, and quoted many passages from the *Sas-shu* and the *Shiking* in support of his theory. The worship of the One True God, or Shang Ti, by the Emperor, was exemplified by a prayer offered some centuries ago by the reigning sovereign, in which he implored the intercession of the *shin* on his behalf, with the Supreme Object of his worship, here and everywhere also spoken of as Shang Ti. Many other teachings of Confucianism were clearly shown to be, if not in harmony with Christianity, at any rate in no way antagonistic to it; while the teachings of Confucius and Mencius regarding the original goodness of man's nature, though incomplete, were still by no means to be condemned. We know that Confucius must have believed in a future life if not in the immortality of the soul—this is proved by his sacrificial practices; while there are passages in the *Doctrine of the Mean* which distinctly proclaim the existence, ubiquity, and influence of spiritual intelligences. In fact Dr. Legge seemed to be of opinion that Confucianism is, or should be, just as suitable a preparation for Christianity, in one way, as Judaism was, in another. No Christian missionary would think of rejecting the Pentateuch because there were no distinct predictions in it of a future life; and in Confucius there are, really, more. It is noteworthy that at the missionary synod held at Chetof a few years back, Dr. Martin of Peking spoke in very much the same strain; expressing his firm belief that nobody who had read Confucius would ever revile him, and that his work would be incorporated into the future civilisation of the country." It is most refreshing to have views like these propounded by men who of all living scholars are most fit to advance them. Dr. Legge is not only the greatest authority on classical Chinese, but he was a safe and cautious missionary as he is a warm advocate of the work. In presence of the somewhat contracted views entertained by some of the worthy men at present on the mission field, such utterances are especially valuable. When men like Legge and Chalmers come boldly forward in defence of the purity and high tone of the Chinese Classics, it becomes "smaller men" to bethink themselves whether vilifying the ancient records of China is not a mistaken mode of introducing Christianity amongst a shrewd and intelligent people like the Chinese.

The opening sermon of the Conference was preached by Dr. Talmage, on the Divine command to go and teach all nations; and in the afternoon an address was delivered by Mr. Griffith John, in which the necessity for purity of life was strongly urged upon them. Their success as missionaries depended more on their lives than on their words. It was absolutely necessary that the Chinese should see Christianity as a practical religion. The purer the lives of the Missionaries and their converts, the greater would be the good effect upon the people generally. In regard to the divisions and consequent hindrances to the work which were alleged to exist amongst Protestant Missionaries, Mr. John contended that uniformity was impracticable and undesirable, though unity of spirit—which he believed they possessed—was inseparable from success. The next address was given by Dr. Nelson, and in it he hit off what we have often regarded as a strong point with the Protestant missionary—viz., the good example of Christian home and family life which they present to the Chinese. Dr. Nelson, the *Courier* says, "spoke earnestly against the affectation of asceticism which characterises so many of the younger Protestant missionaries, and told them how vain it was to attempt to propitiate the Almighty by unnecessary hardships and the adoption of that most unnatural life—the celibate. One argument used by the reverend doctor struck us as being remarkably cogent. The Chinese, he said, so far from admiring a bachelor for his bachelorhood, really regard him with suspicion. Marriage is so universal with the Chinese themselves—so essentially the aim of their childhood, as the begetting of sons is the pride of their early youth—that a man of years who deliberately cuts himself off from the enjoyment of the married state becomes the object of surmises which, were they known to him, he would no doubt indignantly resent. Besides, one of the earliest of Our Lord's public acts was His participation in a wedding-breakfast; He came Himself 'eating and drinking,' on what grounds, then, do people go back upon His express example?"

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London, May 17, 1877.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

place. As soon as they saw the two coming they started to walk alone, two behind two in front of the brother and sister. They then attacked and robbed the prosecutor and his sister, stripping the latter of her jacket even, so that she was left half naked. The robbers were armed with daggers and wounded the prosecutor slightly. They then ran away, after having tied up the brother and sister. The brother managed subsequently to loosen his fastenings and made a report to the Police. The prisoner was arrested afterwards at To-kwa-wan, where his theatrical performance was going on at the time.

(Daily Telegraph, April 4.
The retirement of Prince Bismarck
if it be only for a year—has a

The use of blue light as a means of sealing the health, especially in cases of nervous diseases, appears extending rapidly. From various cities in the country reports come of the efficacy of the new mode of treatment and from investigations made by a *Republican* reporter, St. Louis appears to furnish an exception to the rule. The simplicity of the experiments and small cost has enabled men to make a practical test of the efficacy of the remedy and its general results as an aid in eliminating disease. It has gained considerable foothold in St. Louis, and a leading dealer in glass states that he has sold near 5,000 test of blue glass in a comparatively short time.

BLUE LIGHT.
The use of blue light as a means of securing health, especially in cases of vertigo disease, appears to be extending rapidly. From various cities in the country reports come of the efficacy of the new mode of treatment and from investigations made by a *Republican* reporter, St. Louis appears to furnish exception to the rule. The simplicity of the experiments and small cost has enabled men to make a practical test of the efficacy of the remedy and the general results as all in eliminating disease it has gained considerable foothold in St. Louis, and a leading dealer in glass states that he has sold near 5,000 test of blue glass in a comparatively short time.

SOMETHING TO RALLY ON.—Just before dinner yesterday a woman entered a butcher shop snapping eyes, and as she plucked a fish down on the counter, hissed "Mince-meat, is it? Why don't you give some, or stuff, or hen-feed?" "Yes, there's a lot of our mince-meat," replied the butcher, "I remember your buying this yesterday." "I bought this hash for mince-meat!" exclaimed. "It is called mince-meat, madam." "But it tastes like sawdust and pork-scraps chopped together!" "I should wonder if it did; but you see most every one understands that ready-made mince-meat is simply a nucleus to rally on. It is the foundation, as it were, of a good thing. I want to add more meat, bread crumbs, raisins, some brandy, a little cinnamon, a few cloves, a sprinkling of sugar, a touch of spice, and you can't fail to have good mince-meat." "Then why not make my own mince-meat?" she shrieked. "Why not? We keep a sale simply as an objective point to rally on." "Well, you can rally on this," he said, firmly, snatching the fish up and down the counter. "Just as you decide, madam was the affable reply, and when she re-entered the door and turned back, that butcher was the same kind and patient smile.

HONOLULU, May 19, 1877	
BAROMETER	8 A.M.
Do.	1 P.M.
Do.	4 P.M.
Thermometer	8 A.M.
Do.	1 P.M.
Do.	4 P.M.
Do.	(Wet bulb) 8 A.M.
Do.	Do. 1 P.M.
Do.	Do. 4 P.M.
Do.	Maximum over night
Do.	Minimum over night

Portfolio.

HOME.

LEONIDAS of Tarentum, who flourished B.C. 280, wrote the following beautiful epigram:—
 Cling to thy home! If there the meaneast shed
 Yield thee a heart and shelter for thy head,
 And some poor plot, with vegetables stored,
 Be all that heaven allots thee for thy board,
 Unsavory bread, and herbs that scatter grow
 Wild on the river-brink or mountain-brow:
 Yet 'e'en this cheerless mansion shall provide
 More heart's repose than all the world beside.

SISTE VIATOR.

What is it that is dead?
 Somewhere there is a grave, and something lies
 Cold in the ground, and stirs not for my sighs.
 Nor songs that I can make, nor smiles from me,
 Nor tenderest foolish words that I have said;
 Yet 'e'en this cheerless mansion shall provide
 More heart's repose than all the world beside.

Did it go yesterday,
 Or did it wait away with the old years?
 There hath not been farewell, nor watchers' tears,
 Nor hopes, nor vain reproaches, nor strife with death,
 Nor lingering in a moted-out delay;
 None closed the eyes, nor felt the latest breath.

But, be there joyous skies,
 It is not in the sunshine, in the night
 It is not in the silence and the light
 Of all the silver stars, the flowers asleep
 Dream no more of it, nor their morning eyes
 Betray the secrets it has hidden them keep.

Birds that go singing now
 Forget it and leave sweetness meaningless;
 The fittest nightingale, that feigns distress
 To sing it all away, flows on by rote;
 The sedate hawk, who long since saw it grow,
 Shall find no memory to inform her note.

The voices of the shore
 Chime not with it for burden; in the wood,
 Where it was soul of the vast solitude,
 It hath forsaken the stillness; dawn and day
 And the deep-thoughted dusk know it no more,
 It is no more the freshness of the May.

Joy hath it not for heart;
 Nor music for its second subtle tongue,
 Sounding what music's self hath never sung;
 Nor very Sorrow needs it help her weep,
 Vanished from everywhere! What was a part
 Of all and everywhere; lost into sleep!

What was it ere it went?
 Whence had it birth? What is it name to call?
 That gone unmissed has left a want in all?
 Or shall I cry on Death, in June-time still?
 Or cry on Hope, who long since came and set?
 Or Love, who told him ready at my will?

What is it that is dead?
 Breath of a flower? sea-freshness on a wind?
 Oh, dearest, what is that that we should find,
 If you and I at length could win it back?
 What have we lost, and have not it back?
 'E'en of my heart, could it be love we lack?
 —Augusta Webster.

ON BUSINESS.

To business that we love, we rise betimes
 And go to it with delight. —Shakespeare.
 THREE are in business three things necessary—knowledge, temper and time. —Fellham.

Avoid as much as possible multiplicity of business. Never be curious to know what passes in the world any further than duty obliges you; it will only distract the mind when it should be better employed. —Bishop Wilson.

Every man is a debtor to his profession, from the which as men do, of course, seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereunto. —Bacon.

The past is all too old for this age of progress. Look at this throng of carriages, this multitude of men and horses, of women and children. Every one of these has a reason for going this way rather than that. If we could penetrate their minds and ascertain their motives an epic poem would present itself, exhibiting the business of life as it actually is, with all its passions and interests, hopes and fears. A poem, whether in verse or prose, conceived in this spirit and impartially written, would be the epic of the age. —Carlyle.

TRIFLEMANIA.

A real vice, a genuine wickedness, is frowned out of society; but the crafty, hypocritical mania for trifles is no disguised elegance, or shrouded in the cloak of fashion, that it stalks unheeded into our homes, and makes victims of our sons and daughters, and too often leads captive even the otherwise worthy heads of households. The mistress of a house has often some pet hobby upon which she dwells, to the detriment of more necessary duties. One has a craze for French polishing, and keeps her maids busily employed rubbing up furniture into glossy brightness, while the walls are covered with cobwebs. Another has a special affection for animals, and pet dogs are caressed and coddled in a drawing room, to the entire neglect of the comfort of guests who happen to belong to another species. Others have collecting manias for different things. One had a hobby for collecting into a large trunk a specimen of each season, as if any sane individual would care to look at an assortment of ex-fashionable head-gear. Another went still further, and, in a sacred apartment, kept all the articles of dress she had ever worn, and at times would steal away to look over her treasures, to handle fondly her faded wedding-dress, or to drop tears upon the sable robes worn for the loss of her firstborn. Among fashionable young ladies this triflemania develops itself in many ways, especially in the time wasted in manufacturing articles of little use, and often of little beauty, which are well named fancy work, for, indeed, there is no real work in it, but only a semblance, a veritable fancy work. The various species of embroidery, for instance, being merely an absurd method of cutting holes and sewing them up again; and the different kinds of tapestry being but a laborious method of representing what an artist could do much more beautifully with a few touches of his brush. But this trifling is to a great extent only the result of the educational system; an education which aims upon the surface of things, which devotes years to the study of modern languages, and a first visit to France or Germany proves years utterly wasted; a little smattering of physiology, use of the globe, astronomy, or, it may be, chemistry, is added as the topmost story to a flimsy structure of defective grammar, of drawing-room music, and of very inartistic painting. What, then, except trifling, can be expected from girls whose energies have been diverted into so many channels, and whose abilities have not been concentrated specially on the

one branch of study or of art for which they displayed a natural taste? The male sex, though less addicted to it, is not altogether free from triflemania. There are many ways in which boys and young men manage to waste time. Some boys have been known to exhibit a craze for collecting the names and tonnage of ships. London, Liverpool, and Glasgow papers are ransacked nightly, and a new name added to the Concord, White Star, or other line, is pounced upon with the greatest eagerness. The fashion of collecting stamps and crests is another and a good specimen of the triflemania of the age, and well illustrates the old adage, that "a little pleases a child." Though, indeed, there were many rather past this age who found enjoyment in that elevated pursuit. Smoking is another method of wasting time, for many a young man, who would not care to appear actually and entirely idle, is quite comfortable in his consciousness when a cigar gives the appearance of doing something. Trifling, however, is fully developed among men who have little or nothing to do—wealthy men; or those engaged in professions which leave much spare time, being the chief devotees to smoking, billiards, flirtation, and the various methods of killing time. Occupation is a great enemy to triflemania, and effectively prevents a frivolous waste of time, for when hard work (of whatever kind) fills up the busy hours of day, then evenings can be spent pleasantly in relation, consisting often of those very trifles which are pernicious only when the whole life is filled with them. Thus, the man of business is less exposed to the danger, yet even he is not entirely exempt from this peculiarity. One will go through his warehouse picking up stray pieces of twine, and will send an employee some severely for cutting a string that for some grave fault. Another has a weakness for old nails, and will treasure each one he finds as if it were of the greatest value; while a third will give away £20 with the utmost readiness, but will beguile with a cabman about a fraction of his hire. —Cosmopolitan Critic.

THE OSMANLI AT HOME.

It is extraordinary how little foreign residents at Constantinople know of the people amongst whom they live. Society there is divided into three great classes—Muslim, Native Christian, and European—and with the first two the last has seldom further acquaintance than it can get from official intercourse and the ways and ways which now and again break through the barriers of Persecution. Yet religious exclusiveness can no longer be pleaded in extenuation of our ignorance. To-day Turkish doors fly open to the stranger's knock, and he meets within a welcome at once dignified and cordial. Unhappily, however, no advantage is taken of the opportunity, and Europeans dwell for years at the Ottoman capital without picking up even a smattering of the language and characteristics of its inhabitants. The diplomatists are the greatest offenders. Usually ambassadors hold aloof with culpable negligence from Stamboul, and content themselves with such knowledge as discussions of irritating political subjects afford. A few, very few, natives frequent diplomatic circles, and these are chiefly Europeanized and degenerate. Pera in winter, the Bosphorus in summer, behold the envoys of the Great Powers peened up by voluntary ostracism and as far removed for all practical purposes from the Turk as the Governments which their indifference so often misleads. Yet, perhaps, no race offers a choicer field for intellectual observation, especially at a time when the waters of a great social revolution are about to flood every corner of its empire.

When those who are in constant contact with the Osmanli thus persistently refuse to study him, we can scarcely wonder at the darkness of their untraveled compatriots; but none the less it is to be regretted, for nothing has more powerfully facilitated the task of selfish and wrong-headed agitators. Had Englishmen understood the Turkish character and disposition, they could not possibly have been betrayed into the outburst of false sympathy and misdirected philanthropy which have all but frustrated the efforts of Lord Beaconsfield to secure the peace of Europe and the safety of our Empire. Thanks indeed to certain writers, who see in Stamboul something beyond a collection of mosques and Byzantine remains, England has the means of learning the truth; but, notwithstanding, to this minute the popular view condemns the Turk for habitual cruelty, sensuality, and bigotry.

"A wretch who takes his lists to heaven,
 And makes a pander of his God."

Gather together, for instance, five hundred persons promiscuously from the middle and upper strata of English society, and ten-elevens will paint the Turk reclining beside a bubbling fountain in the arms of a lovely Circassian and puffing at a long pipe, bowstrings and sacks suspended from the walls, a couple of half-nude Almas pinioning before him, others fanning away insects with huge peacock's feathers, four wives and a dozen shrinking slave-girls grouped around, while a pair of black muskaphas, cowbirds in hand, complete the picturesque. It will, I fear, almost shock the prejudices of those who form their opinion upon the Gladstonian theory, to be told that the Turk is the very antithesis of this fanciful sketch. The Arabian and Syrian nobles may have in a bygone age revelled, like the princes of the Church, in Luther thundered at the gates of Rome, amid debaucheries and vices which the glowing imagery of Byron and Moore render familiar to us; but the Osmanli, with few exceptions utterly unworthy of remark, never so indulged. His were the faults and virtues of the warrior, and now that the passion of victory is calmed and softening influences have toned down barbarian instincts, we find him stern and zealous for creed, yet with kind and noble, full of honesty and courage, true as steel, hospitable and bountiful as his Tartar ancestor. In the frenzy of conversion the priests of Christendom pitilessly sent heretic and Jew to the stake; the Turk allowed the vanquished *Ghazis* to choose between—the Koran and tribute; and whilst Catholic kings gloated over the agonies of tortured victims, the Ottoman padishahs shielded the desolate and oppressed. We need not look for the reason. The Christian disobeyed and outraged every precept of the Christ upon whom his faith is built; the Moslem revered and fulfilled the mandates of the Prophet, who, though reconciling his doctrines to the ancient customs of the East, decreed justice and mercy to believers, and unbeliever alike. But hardly a vestige of the old fanatic spirit of proselytism is left, and no countries—save England and America—can boast more perfect religious equality than Turkey. Gentle also is the Turk and devotedly attached to children, as thousands will testify, compassionate and forgiving,

and if in moments of danger and bitter wrong his sword falls too sharply on the foe—but recollect the avengers of the atrocities committed by insurgents in Bulgaria were chiefly—Muslims, Bulgarians and Circassians—he never rejects the prayer of the conquered, nor vainly sheds a drop of blood.

If you want to know how a Turk lives, seek him at home. There you will find a grave courteous gentleman, affable without being either familiar or condescending, dignified without haughtiness—in a word, a real Turk, the type of a race which has these qualities so engrained in its nature that did the Sultan, as his ancestors have more than once done, snatch a *cajib* from the throat, and place him in the viceroyal seat, the new *Sadrass* would display the ease and *savoir-faire* of ministers born and bred to high rank. When the visitor approaches through the thickly-ordered door, the Turk rises with stately gravity, advances the exact number of steps required by Turkish etiquette, returns his bow, and motions him to a seat according to position and age. Again the triple salute—the ground, the heart, and the forehead—this time to all present in succession, and silence ensues whilst boys bring in coffee and that perfection of pipes, the *chibouk*. During the pause you glance in astonishment upon tinted walls void of ornament, though books occasionally are to be seen, the matted floor carpeted with Persian rugs, and faded hangings, for the composed Eastern bending courteously towards you is ruler of a province and possessor of untold wealth. Your wife's experience of the harem is very similar. She treads, indeed, upon soft carpets, and is dazzled by priceless gems; Cashmere shawls with gold embroidery adorn the fair inmates; but scarce an article of refinement or luxury catches the eye, for fashionable harem-furniture is in voluptuous Parisian style, with bed-chambers and salons triumphs of upholstery, are the exception not the rule. Men and women retain in a great measure the simplicity of their forefathers and also their kindness, hospitality, and suavity of manners. You may stop for hours in a Turk's house, talkative or silent as fancy dictates, and never detect a trace of fatigue or impatience, no matter how important the business which is delayed. Enter at meal-times quite unbidden, and the host welcomes you as an invited guest; admire a horse or a jewelled mouth-piece, your acceptance of it confers a benefit on the donor. There are, of course, Turks and Turks—men of advanced and progressive views, others, narrow-minded and opposed to innovation, some educated, some ignorant, but the same splendid characteristics run through all. No race of human beings is freer from crime and vice than the Osmanli. Go through the prisons and ascertain the percentage of Turks convicted each year, and then doubt, if you can, their being law-loving, honest, and truthful. Vice, indeed, they must own to, but vice of a people whose martial instincts have yet to yield to the teachings of industry and peace pursuits. At Constantinople corruption and treachery, acquired by contact with European adventures and European gold, infect and contaminate the public offices, but the great body of the nation remains undefiled.

And now the tocsin sounds, the signal flies forth north and south, east and west, and as it swells upon the breeze we hear the answering echo, and know that the Turks awake to the voice which is leading them through the fire and of calamity, purified and regenerated, to a progressive, happy, and prosperous future. —*Vanity Fair*.

CELEBRITIES "AT HOME."

(World.)

JOHN BRIGGS.
 His dressing-room is not the abode of slippers, eccentric shooting-jackets or dressing-gowns laid together with a single pin, or by the more potent aid of a pair of bell-ropes. At home as abroad, Mr. Briggs maintains that scrupulous neatness of apparel proper to the Society of Friends; not the ostentatious uniform of a set, but it will understood, but the quiet severe dress of an English gentleman. The firm, well-knit figure, the bright blue eye, the leonine head with its mane of snowy locks, are so well known in the senate to require description. And there are other places besides the House of Commons and his home at Rochdale where, to some at least, the presence of Mr. Briggs will seem equally natural and familiar. See him arrayed as a fisherman in the blustering March weather, casting a salmon fly into the foaming currents which eddy round the rocks and shallows of Speyside, with hand as light as eye and touch as sure as if time had stood still for more than a score of years; wit as keen as wholly intact upon the wings of his heart; as if there were no such things as party politics and factories in existence, no such questions as Burial Bills and Church Establishment waiting solution, no Tory reaction to rebuke, and no huge business concerns to keep going. Or look at him in a somewhat different aspect—time, place, and circumstances each wholly changed. The hour is 5 p.m., and the well-known figure enters with measured tread the dining-room of the Reform Club. The statesman has something upon his mind—nothing else, in fact, than dinner. He walks up to the desk, inspects the bill of fare, gives his order, and departs for the morning-room. A glance at the papers is enough, and friendly chat and gossip constitute the more congenial relief which he finds from the cares of politics. He can rally a friend upon the imperfections of his billiard play, or take and give a sportive thrust of satire on some subject intelligible, it may be, only to the pair themselves, and calling up the memory of some humorous episode, in the terms of strictly euterpeic discourse, which has caused them each to laugh in time past. But it is with the impression conveyed by him on the visitor at One Ash that we have now to do. There the great Saxon orator stands by his own hearth-side, fresh, hale, and vigorous as ever. In early middle age (perhaps) the cheeks, more rounded than they are now, concealed the fine lines of a countenance which for combined fearlessness and thoughtfulness has no few equals. A low-toned musical voice, admirably modulated even in the most ordinary conversation, hardly betrays that powerful organ which has made twenty thousand pairs of ears tingle in Bingley Hall.

TENNYSON.

The residence of Mr. Tennyson, at Haslemere, and the poet himself, are thus described. The house is modern Gothic, designed in admirable taste with wide multicolored windows, many-angled oriel windows, and dormers whose gables and pinnacles break the sky-line picturesquely. Within, everything is ordered with a quiet refined elegance that has in it, perhaps, just a suggestion of an association of æstheticism not quite in keeping with the

spirit either of modern or of mediæval life. The hall, in spite of its richly tessellated pavement, has a delightful sense of coolness in its soft half-light. The lofty rooms have broad high windows, the light from which is tempered by delicately colored hangings; walls of the negative tints in which modern decorators delight, dispersed with dull gold- and paneled ceilings of darkly stained wood with moulded ribs and beams. High-backed chairs, of ancient and uncompromising stiffness, flank the table, typifying the poet's sterner mood; while in cosy corners are comfortable lounges that indicate a tendency to yield sometimes to the soft seductions of more effeminate inspirations. Nowhere is the spirit vexed by garish ornament or the eye by glaring color. A few good etchings and paintings hang on the walls; among them, an excellent copy of the "Peter Martyr," which is doubly valuable since the destruction of the original. But there is one room in which all that is most interesting in this house centres. The door opens noiselessly, and the tread of your feet is muffled as you enter a dim corridor, divided from the room by a high screen. The air is heavy with the odor of an incense not unfamiliar to men of letters; and if you could doubt whence it arose, your doubts would be speedily dissolved as the occupant of the chamber comes forward to meet you, the inseparable pipe still between his teeth. The figure, though slightly bent, bears the burden of his sixty-six years lightly; the dark mass of hair falling backward from the broad high forehead, and the "knightly" graying fringing his lips, are but sparsely streaked with silver; and the face, though rugged and deeply lined with thought, is full of calm dignity and of a tenderness strangely at variance with his somewhat brusque tone and manner. His disregard of the conventionalities of life is thoroughly natural and unaffected. His suit of light gray hanging about him in a manly fold, like the hide of a rhinoceros, the loose ill-fitting collar, and carelessly knotted tie, the wide low boots, are not worn, you may be sure, for artistic, or with the foppishness of a Byron. The spirit of the man speaks as plainly in his garb as it did when he lashed his critic with that cutting

What profits now to understand
 The merits of a spurious shirt,
 A dapper boot, a little hand,
 If half the little soul be dirt?

MR. SPURGEON.

Mr. Spurgeon has been very successful with his *Pastors' College*, which is intended only for developing the powers of men who have already given evidence of a vocation for the ministry. Most of them have, like Mr. Spurgeon's own sons, the twins, whose birth twenty years ago was celebrated all over London, been brought up to business. One of the twins is in a City house, the other is a clerk in a drapery and woollen-merchandise firm. "I like my boys to have a trade," explains their fond father, as we stroll on to the lawn at Nightingale-lane for a game of bowls. "They will preach, both of them, I know they will, when the time comes; but I shall never tell them to do so. Meanwhile they know how to earn their own living." Bowls—not the noisy American ten-pin, but the discreet old Puritan game—is the favorite sport of the great preacher, who plays "whenever he can find time," which is not very often. He confesses that in choosing bowls and tobacco as his amusements he is following good old Roundhead traditions, and loves to refer to the Lord Protector's enjoyment of a game of bowls with grave college dons. While savoring with keen gusto his hard-earned amusement, he escapes utterly from the hair-splitting of the theologians, the bowl being the matter to which he bends his faculties. But there are other relaxations for Mr. Spurgeon—amusements in themselves, it is true, but yet indulged in with method. The vast field of science is to the pulpit orator a hunting ground for illustrations. One by one he has taken up various sciences—astronomy, chemistry, zoology, ornithology, and other—not merely with a desire for information, but to supply his mind with new images. The movements of the planets and their disturbing influences, the mysteries of chemical affinity, the structure of animals and birds, with reference to the conditions of their existence, habits, and idiosyncrasies, have all delighted Mr. Spurgeon by turns, and have all helped to enrich his fund of illustrations. Field sports too have helped him. It is not uncommon to find him engaged busily over a pile of technical books on foxhunting or salmon-fishing, deer-stalking, or grouse-shooting. He is a strong believer in the theory of ventilating the mind—of pouring a stream of new ideas constantly through it—to preserve its freshness, and prevent the stagnation not unfrequently brought about in a strong intellect engrossed in one pursuit. In this respect he singularly resembles Dr. Lyon Playfair, who compared the light of one solitary science to a lamp which only intensifies the darkness around.

A LEARNED BLACKSMITH.

In the family of the Smiths, "the learned blacksmith"—as he has everywhere been called—Elihu Burritt, has achieved a world-wide fame. He is a well-known American, who, while working at the forge, began to study with no higher ambition than to manage a surveyor's compass, and to read Virgil in Latin; but from Latin he passed on to French, from French to Spanish, and then he took to Greek. He procured a Greek grammar, a little book which would just lie in his straw hat, and which he carried with him to his work, which was the casting of brass cow-bells in a couple of furnaces which he had to watch with no small attention; but while standing over these, and waiting for the firing of the metal, he would take out his little book and commit part of a Greek verb to memory. Then, afterwards, in another shop, he tells us, sitting at half-past four in the morning, he studied German until breakfast-time, alternating this study with that of Greek—how, in the shop, while the other men had gone to their dinner, he sat down to Homer's "Iliad" without note or comment to assist him, but with a Greek and Latin lexicon; then, how there were put away, and a few moments stretched before these men came back, to read a little piece of Italian, because the book was less likely to attract the attention of the noisy men who thronged the room. He says he "determined to read the 'Iliad' without a master. The proudest moment," he says, "of my life was when I first possessed myself of the full meaning of the first fifteen lines of that noble work. I took a triumphal walk in celebration of that exploit; in the evening I read in the Spanish language until bed-time. I followed this course for three months, at the end of which time I read about the whole of the 'Iliad' in Greek and made considerable progress in French, Italian, German, and Spanish." He had now fully

whetted his appetite for languages and the lore which they contain, so he determined to plunge into the Oriental dialects and the Icelandic Sagas. But American was not so well supplied with books then of the order he wanted as it is now, and as the period of his apprenticeship was out, he indulged the dream of coming to Europe, and as he was perfectly moneyless, working his passage over and getting employment, when he arrived, in some one of our cities where the stores of a learned library might be opened to him. He started from home with this dream upon his mind, but was compelled to stop short at Worcester in the United States, and pursue his work as blacksmith for twelve dollars a month. He found at Worcester, however, what he wanted—a good antiquarian library; and here, unassisted, he was able, while pursuing his labors at the anvil, to master the tough Hebrew lore. This Titan of scholarship was at the same time pursuing a variety of other intellectual occupations. The following is the journal of a week's work, given by him to Mary Howitt, in answer to a request she made that he would assist her in contributing some few materials to show the method he pursued in his studies:—"Monday, June 18th.—Headache; forty pages *Cuvier's Theory of the Earth*, sixty-four pages French; eleven hours forging. Tuesday.—Sixty-five lines Hebrew, thirty pages French, ten pages *Cuvier's Theory*, eight lines Syriac, ten ditto Danish, ten ditto Bohemian, nine ditto Polish, fifteen names of stars; ten hours forging. Wednesday.—Twenty-five lines Hebrew, fifty pages Syriac; eleven hours forging. Thursday.—Fifty-five lines Hebrew, eight ditto Syriac; eleven hours forging. Friday.—Unwell; twelve hours forging. Saturday.—Unwell; fifty pages natural history; ten hours forging. Sunday.—Lesson for Bible-class." This is surely an illustration of a student in earnest. He continued his studies into the Turkish, Ethiopic, and Persian languages, and as his knowledge of Icelandic became known, he was requested to translate several of the Icelandic Sagas for American reviews. Generous offers also were made to him, inviting him to lay aside his occupation; but the man was singular, and he testifies that, according to his idea, the condition of a journeyman or apprentice is a state of life most favorable and advantageous to the acquisition of knowledge. He became famous, however, as a mighty polyglot, and was not less known as a simple and devout believer in Christian truth. His name was first made known to this country, many years since, by an enthusiastic letter from the pen of John Angell James. Subsequently he came here, and he has memorialized his residence in England by three volumes describing his walk with his knapsack from John-o'-Groats to the Land's End, and his ramblings round the Black Country. The learned blacksmith has a great deal of the rich fancy of the poet, and some of his descriptions of scenery are among the most beautiful in our language; but he has always retained his enthusiasm for his old work, and the present writer has been sometimes amused to hear him describe, in his own sweet, simple, and modest manner, how often, in passing some smith's shop, he has gone in, and, after a little chat, requested to have a blow at the forge and a stroke at the anvil, just for the pleasure of realizing the old labour. Surely this is as it should be. Happy is the man who loves his work whatever that work may be! —*Leisure Hour*.

"A SAM OF AGNY"

THE "HIGH JINK COMMUNIST DEUSHUS"

MAKES TROUBLE AT THE CORNERS.

CONFEDERATE X. ROADS.

WICH IS IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

March 3, 1877.

Hayes is elected, there ain't no doubt uv that. We have heard uv it and are achor uv it. Bascom has given me nois that there ain't no more liker for me unless I pay for it, which is holler mockery, and he has commenced to foreclose on half the farms in the vicinity. Pollock, Bigler, and the niggers are jubilant, and Bascom has commenced makin advances to them. Preciously in proportion as he cools to me he warms to them. Men worship the rain, never the settin sun. It is well—I yooist to do some thing myself. I shan't be any more at this bar, but he can't rob me uv the drinks I hev had, and that is some comfort.

We held a meeting uv hoomilisashen and angulash at the meetin-house last nite. I am not a man given to cusin, for I never knowed that cusin even a mule ever made it go, unless the cusin was reinforced with a cab. Swearin and club, in skin prophesies, has had effect on a mule, but I hev allus had more faith in the club than in the cusin. The cusin may possibly inspire the cub, and thus be indirectly beneficial. Nevertheless I did recite this sam in agony.

In the dust uv hoomilisashen are we.

Ash-a we throw upon our heads by the acutefull.

Hair-cloth we wear next to our skins, aggragatively.

Hair-cloth we would wear next to our skins, actually, if we cood get any one to trust us for a supply.

Wood that goin about nearly naked was a proper mode uv expressin grief, for then we cood go into the deepest kind uv mournin without changin our costume.

The ante are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the Summer.

We prepared our meat last Summer, but it spoiled in the curin.

Our smoke-house is bustid, and our hams is not.

Four years of Hayes, four years of waitin and longin.

There will be niggers in the postoffices, and the faithful will stand outside and gnash their teeth.

Yor three things Dimocrozy is disquieted, and four which nearly killed it.

Tilden, Hewitt, Polton and Field.

When I think uv the idiozy of these men who we trusted, and into whose hands we gave ourselves, I lift up my voice and howl, with King Lemzyooel's mother, "Give not your strength to old wimmen."

Young ones take away strength, but it returneth; old ones destroy by their counsel, and it is irretrevable.

If they'd had as much sense as they had money we'd never bin made Nebukhednezers uv, and bin turned out to grass in this way.

That anahent Asyrian mite hev liked it, for ther wuz no Bascom's in Babylon for him to refresh himself in, but we don't.

Wats the goose of holdin the keards of you don't dare to bet 'em!

We stand over the carcass uv reform and weep a wee, and Morrisey, and Cronin, and Wood, and our tears drain our systems.

The Dimocrozy camp is deep with tears,

and we hev not the wherewithal to replace the molochar that goes from us.

Tilden depaures uv purity in government, and will go back to railroad wreokin.

Morrisey sez the government may keep on bin corrupt for all he keers, and he is going to his faro banks.

Field sez ther ain't no hope of purifyin the government, and he will go back to defendin theveers.

I wood hev saved the country, but as the country didn't want to be saved it may be tothered.

To Noo York will I go, and I will set up my tabernacle there.

Ez long ez there is whiskey ther will be Dimocrozy, and ther I shall flourish among the faithful.

I will rent me a bar-room, and will wear a plug hat, and be a statesman and have politick infloenoes in the Sixth Ward.

I will be a captain of fifty, and git to be a alderman.

I will go to the legislature, and will do for the State what the nashen refoosed.

The stum wih the federal builders refoosed, will become the head of the State corner.

Bascom remarkt that the prospect uv my leevin the Corners mitigated somewhat his grief at the defeat uv Tilden. "There is no evil," he sed, "that heaz't some good in it."

PETROLUM V. NASBY.

Ex-Reformer.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Wallace has enlightened us that in Russia Princes are as common as blackberries; several being refused admittance into general society; while there are examples of some cabmen in St. Petersburg, just as in Paris, unrooked priests and broken down financiers, who have joined the guild of Jesus. The Prince Troubetzkoi is a Russian, and the grandson of Tagliani; he was a middy, and, though only 26 years of age, is a full lieutenant in the Imperial Guard. Thanks to extraordinary sang froid, splendid powers of intellect, and his family relations, he swindled right and left. Republicans though they be, the French traders bite at a customer, especially if he be a prince, and a member of their most favored nation—for the time being—Russia. The Prince hired a splendid turn-out, drove up to shops, laid in supplies of clothing and jewelry which he afterwards sold at an immense sacrifice. His family has since paid his debts; his character of Jeremy Diddler was facilitated by his sporting the decoration of the Legion of Honor. On the trial it transpired he had registered himself at all the matrimonial agencies to negotiate an heiress, but failed to catch one; he even offered 300,000 fr. to the agent that succeeded in a negotiation. Now what chance has plain Brown, Jones, and Robinson at the agencies, when a real live Prince cannot be got off? The most amusing personage for the Parisians is Russia's roving diplomatist—General Ignatieff. He has returned from London—a failure; he admits the success of his personal reception, but did not succeed in putting a finger in the eyes of English statesmen who, since "Elihu," have become as imbecile as St. Thomas respecting Moscowite sincerity. Yet it is not the general in his role; an ambassador being defined as an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth? Every person seems to be sick of Russia's scheming; she is prolonging the "fiddling" unmeasurably. A reporter of the *Figaro*—the latest victim, has interviewed Ignatieff on his return to this city, and states the General assured him that all the alleged interviews hitherto reported in the newspapers were works of imagination, as he accorded no interviews, either at London or Paris, except to the *Figaro*.

While none place the slightest belief in the disinterestedness of Russia, there is a slight re-action in favour of the Turks; there is an interest being felt in their attempts to bungle into better conduct, and the hope of amendment. Emile Olivier, of "light-heart" fame, is reported to have drawn up the Turkish constitution, and Ignatieff is said to have given him a retaining fee to do the same for Russia, for her liberalism cannot be less than her Christian philanthropy. The Turkish House of Commons is so fitted up that there is devoted to three members, one ink-bottle to the same number, and which is made of the same material as the seat and desk, of polished white oak; perhaps the deputies will dispense with the desks, writing, like the Turks in general, on the fore part of their left arm, the latter resting on the knee. It is expected that the representatives will sit cross-legged, the natural fashion of the nation, and adopt the official custom of smoking, drinking coffee, sipping sorbets, or eating ices—the most powerful antidotes against windy speeches. The visitors do not place much faith in the guardians of the Chamber, as on entering they carry their goshaws in their hands, instead of as ordinarily leaving them at the threshold of the building; one *sofa* placed his on the voting urn, the receipteal out of which may yet come the safety of the Empire. The wall near the speaker's chair is ornamented with a verse from the Koran, and by the *toughs*, or medallion, in which the initials of the Sultan are interlaced; its form never changes, and is that of a hand, as one of the early Sultans, not knowing how to write, covered his open hand with ink, and then placed it at the bottom of a treaty as his signature; it thus differed from ordinary "marks," in being larger and in a manner more individual. As many of the deputies cannot either read or write, the expenses for stationary will be small. The Sultan's box at the Chamber is approached by thirteen steps, this being considered a lucky number; in France "thirteen" is the symbol of ill luck, and is ranked as fatal as a Friday. There are two boxes to accommodate the public and the Press, which are screened in front. The Turks cannot bear journalists, their hatred being only more intense than that of Germans for the Fourth Estate. The Turkish Senate is in the story above that occupied by the Commons, the very natural position for an "Upper" Chamber.

BEAUMONT, Sep. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. —I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALDRIDGE.

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.

MILN PIERCE.—May 19/77.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address.

Mr. CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.B. means No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.,—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	4

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are:—The Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies), South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London.—	By Air.	By other routes.
Letters,.....	10	12
Registration,.....	4	2
Newspapers,.....	4	2
Books and Patterns,.....	6	4

Other Union Countries.—

Letters,.....	12	14
Registration,.....	8	8
Newspapers,.....	2	2
Books and Patterns,.....	4	4

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands.—

Letters,.....	20	22
Registration,.....	12	12
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.H.), and Hawaii (N.H.).—

Letters,.....	20	16
Registration,.....	12	12
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	8	8

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela.—

Letters,.....	33	34
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8
Registration,.....	12	12

to Honduras, & British West Indies.—

Letters,.....	50	48
Newspapers,.....	8	6
Books and Patterns,.....	12	10
Registration,.....	None.	None.

Brazil.—

Letters,.....	32	2
Registration,.....	8	8
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	8	6

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or of other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indexes.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, or engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 8. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Patterns and Sample Post to Colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goat's hair thread, vanilla, saffron, or ginseng, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids or various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engravings, plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in no secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, whilst at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz.: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.15 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES ON CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, THE WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Letters, &c., to be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

Letters, per half ounce.

By Air, 10 cents.

By other routes, 12 cents.

Registration, 4 cents.

Newspapers, 4 cents.

Books and Patterns, 6 cents.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence,..... 12

Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Panama,..... 12

Hawaii, Newfoundland,..... 12

Guatemala, Marquesas Is., Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti,..... 12

Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curacao, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turks Island, Venezuela,..... 12

West Indies,..... 12

Holivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru,..... 12

Argentina Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,..... 12

Books and Papers,..... 27

Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz.,..... 2

Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each Paper,..... 2

Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 oz.,..... 8

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by this Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as a Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departure of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

On the United Kingdom.

Up to £25..... 18 cents.

" 25..... 36 "

" 40..... 64 "

" 60..... 72 "

" 100..... 72 "

Local Money Orders.

Up to \$25..... 15 cents.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *A*, near the Kowloon shore *B*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *C*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Adria	2 h	Breeze	Brit. str.	781	May 13	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Amoy	P. & O. Wharf
Albay	4 h	Lopez	Span. str.	480	May 10	Chinese	Amoy	Cos'tan Dock
Bonary	4 h	Porter	Brit. str.	1120	May 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	22nd, noon
Brisbane	4 h	Killis	Brit. str.	891	May 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Hankow	22d, daylight
Chammut	4 h	Spowart	Brit. str.	1120	May 18	Holliday, Wise & Co.	S'pore and Penang	Sands' Slip
Chang Hook Klan	4 h	Webb	Brit. str.	956	May 10	Soon Cheong & Co.	Coast Ports	21st inst.
Douglas	5 h	Pitman	Brit. str.	864	May 18	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Stow, Amoy & S'hal	at daylight
Golden Horn	2 h	Alton	Brit. str.	1024	May 9	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Coast Ports	To-day
Hwai Yuen	4 h	Hutchinson	Chi. str.	762	May 17	C. M. S. N. Co.	Saloon	To-day
Killarney	5 h	O'Neill	Brit. str.	680	May 6	Ah Yon	Yokohama	Malls
Macgregor	2 h	Newell	Brit. str.	2465	May 12	Gilman & Co.	Saloon	To-morrow
Malacca	5 h	Edmond	Brit. str.	1046	May 15	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Foochow	22nd inst.
Ningpo	7 h	Cass	Brit. str.	781	May 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yama & San F'isco	Malls, 28th
Oceanic	5 h	Jaques	Brit. str.	571	May 18	O. & S. S. Co.	Foochow	To-day
Penguin	3 h	Cowell	Brit. str.	1122	May 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saloon	To-day
Perambuco	5 h	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	May 18	Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	22nd inst.
Teviot	5 h	Nisbet	Brit. str.	1232	May 17	Landstain & Co.	Yokohama	22nd inst.
Thingalla	8 h	Molsen	Dan. str.	1577	May 9	Kwok Ashong	Repairing	
Yotting	2 h	Edt.	Edt. str.	824	June			
Sailing Vessels								
Adela	4 h	Beattie	Brit. bge.	354	May 13	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	New York	
Albert Russell	4 h	Carver	Amer. bge.	762	April 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Cebu	
Alphington	4 h	Cunningham	Brit. bge.	326	May 10	Wolter & Co.		
America	4 h	Lesser	Ger. bge.	1219	May 17	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Anna	4 h	Thomson	Brit. 3m. so.	210	May 17	Meyer & Co.		
Augusta	3 h	Milne	Brit. bge.	295	May 9	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Aurora	4 h	St. or	Ger. 3m. so.	346	May 9	Stemmen & Co.		
Bonita	4 h	Crantz	Ger. bge.	373	May 10	Meyer & Co.		
Canton	8 h	Carr	Brit. bge.	916	May 6	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Carleke	4 h	Specht	Ger. bge.	420	May 6	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Ceres	8 h	Lachur	Brit. sh.	609	May 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Channel Queen	2 h	Hervé	Foh. bge.	255	May 30	Chinese		
Charité	2 h	Cheng Sang	Slam. sch.	200	April 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Cheng Soon	4 h	Tiamann	Ger. bge.	269	May 2	Molchers & Co.		
Deutschland	4 h	Weydemann	Ger. bge.	307	April 28	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Ellen Rickmers	4 h	Gran	Ger. bge.	210	May 10	Order		
Emma	4 h	Hausen	Ger. bge.	787	May 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Emeralda	4 h	Valot	Foh. bge.	254	May 28	Kim-ye-joong		
Eudoxia Adolphine	2 h	Stolze	Slam. sh.	635	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Fabius	8 h	Guest	Amer. sh.	829	May 16	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Fleetwing	3 h	Sorensen	Ger. bge.	237	May 14	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Gustav	4 h	Neumann	Ger. bge.	300	May 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Gustav Adolph	4 h	Doose	Ger. sh.	345	May 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Gustav & Marie	8 h	Smith	Brit. bge.	386	May 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Hannah & Mary	4 h	Groig	Brit. sh.	1289	April 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hannah Law	8 h	Snow	Amer. bge.	623	May 13	Capitan		
Helena	5 h	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	May 13	Stemmen & Co.		
Highlander	4 h	Dest	Ger. bge.	785	May 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hydra	2 h	Elder	Ger. bge.	506	April 20	Meyer & Co.		
Iris	2 h	Rander	Brit. bge.	814	April 19	Meyer & Co.		
Lalla Rookh	8 h	Mearns	Brit. sh.	45	Aug. 12	Insurance Co.		
Leucadia	8 h	Reiderich	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 12	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Loliter	4 h	Anton	Brit. sh.	970	May 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Louisa	4 h	Michelsen	Brit. sh.	570	May 9	Tack Meo		
Madura	3 h	Savoy	Brit. sh.	1030	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Morning Star	4 h	Colliver	Brit. bge.	575	May 17	Rozario & Co.		
New Era	3 h	Garriock	Brit. sh.	709	April 7	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Novelly	4 h	Morton	Brit. sch.	20	May 11	M'water		
Nyasa	4 h	Laidman	Brit. bge.	734	May 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Onward	4 h	Brown	Amer. bge.	611	Mar. 25	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Presto	4 h	Hansen	Am. 3m. so.	43	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ronetta McNeil	2 h	Miller	Brit. bge.	1169	May 18	Order		
Rosina	2 h	Calfin	Amer. bge.	530	May 7	Meyer & Co.		
Stracathro	3 h	Hall	Amer. sh.	153	April 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Tewksbury L. Sweat	3 h	Calfin	Amer. bge.	530	May 7	Meyer & Co.		
Thomas Lord	3 h	Hall	Amer. sh.	153	April 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Tullochgorum	4 h	Mason	Brit. 3m. so.	175	April 20	Wielor & Co.		
Villa de Rivalavia	4 h	Carmus	Span. bge.	261	April 28	Brandao & Co.		
W. H. Deitz	8 h	Endicott	Amer. bge.	487	April 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Woodlark	8 h	Largie	Brit. sh.	869	May 7	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
WHAMPOA								
Christian	Stehr	Ger. 3m. so.	232	May 8	Eduard Schellhass & Co.			
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bge.	302	May 8	McLohers & Co.			
CANTON								
Chinkiang	Orr	Brit. str.	789	May 16	Stemmen & Co.			
Bombay	Smith	Brit. str.	749	May 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.			

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ashuelot	5 c	American	corvette	1037	6	700	May 18	Geo. H. Perkins
Charlydia	6 c	British	corvette	1506	10	160	April 5	T. E. Smith
Curlew	6 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 4	E. J. Church
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	May 15	John Bruce
Hart	6 h	British	gun vessel	455	4	120	May 6	H. N. Eood
Juno	6 c	British	corvette	900	10	160	May 15	A. H. Boldero
Magpie	6 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 2	Charles Vernon Anson
Marquez del Duero	K.D.	Spanish	gunboat	703	3	160	May 10	Barrajo
Mesanece	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	14	350	April 13	Alex. Buller, C.B.
Modesto	6 c	British	corvette	1435	14	350	April 13	R. H. Napier
Nassau	7 h	British	re-voing vessel	685	4	150	May 1	Rapello
Patino	K.D.	Spanish	transport	1200	2	150	Feb. 23	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	150	.....

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Others.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Fai Wan	700	Martin	H. & C. M. S.-boat Co.
Ichang	457	Cary	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	617	Benning, T.	H. & C. M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	69	.....	Kwok Ashong
Lipin	1850	.....	H. & C. M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	37	.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sida	131	Hawkins	Kwok Ashong
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	140	Hoyland	H. & C. M. S.-boat Co.
Spark	220	Benning, A.	H. & C. M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	150	Browne	Kwok Ashong
Total			

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	180	1	.....	Wan Lum Wan
Ching-sung	.....	.....	.....	E. Chby
Chun-lai	280	6	.....
Peng-chou-hai	600	5	400	
Quong-on	180	3	60	
Shen-shi	150	5	.....
Sui-tung	.....	.....	.....
Tching-tung	150	6	80	
Tien-po	150	6	.....
Wing-po	600	3	150	

HONGKONG SHIPPING IN PORT, May 13, 1877.

4Dollad	for Hongkong
Glaucus	for Amoy
Glenham	for London
Han Kwang	for Shanghai
Lady Bowen	for Shanghai
Ping On	for Swatow
Swatow	for Swatow
Wm. Manson	for Swatow
Woolahra	for Shanghai

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR, May 13, 1877.

Chinglung	Chinese
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MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Deucalion	for London
Dragon	British
Fuziyama	Chinese
Gwalior	British
Hankow (McQueen)	British
Hanyang	British
Honan	Chinese
Hwang	Chinese
Kiang-tae	Chinese
Kiangyung	Chinese
Melkong	French
Nanking	American
Shanghai	British
Tatyew	Chinese

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Te-yet-tung	American
*Zambesi	British
Cape Horn	German barque
Cutty Sark	British ship
Cymestre	British barque
Reglet	British barque
Katie Flickinger	American barque
Kenta Bank	British ship
Per Ardua	British barque
Splaway	British barque

MEN-OF-WAR.

Keitrel	H. M. gunboat
Monocacy	U. S. corvette
Palos	U. S. gunboat
Sehol	Russian gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, May 19, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

" Ame. Sugar cured, 300 250

" Foochow, 160 140

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 160 150

Beef Corned, catty 160 140

" Roast, 150 140

" Soup, 100 90

" Steak, 160 150

Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50

" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250

" Head, 600 500

" Heart, 160 140

" Hump, Salt, 110 100

" Feet, 50 40

" Kidneys, 60 50

" Tail, 100 90

" Liver, catty 80 60

" Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400

Hams, American, lb. 300 280

" Chinese, 180 170

" English, 360 340

Mutton Chop, 190 180

" Leg, 190 180

" Shoulder, 140 130

" Liver, 180 120

Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50

" Feet, 100 90

" Fry, 110 100

" Head, 90 80

" Heart, 60 50

" Kidneys, 80 70

" Liver, lb. 100 80

Pork, Chop, catty 150 140

" Corned, 130 120

" Leg, 150 140

" Fat or Lard, 110 100

Sheeps' Head and Feet, set 340 320

" Heart, 50 40

" Kidneys, 80 70

Sucking Pigs, 1750 1000

Veal, catty 140 120

Poultry.

Capons, catty 250 220

Ducks, catty 120 110

Eggs, Hen, 100 90

" Duck, 100 90

" Salt, 120 110

Fowls, catty 180 160

Geese, 120 110

Partridges, each 350 300